From:	Benjamin Shorr
To:	Eric Blischke/R10/USEPA/US@EPA
Cc:	csmith@parametrix.com; Chip Humphrey/R10/USEPA/US@EPA; rgensemer@parametrix.com
Subject:	Re: Key Next Steps
Date:	12/05/2006 12:10 PM

I'll take a look at this ASAP- Fate and Transport segments are revised and I'll send out soon- Carrie & I will coordinate on the naming convention of segments to ensure that the F&T model inputs work fine...

Thanks,

Ben

Blischke.Eric@epamail.epa.gov wrote:

> Carrie and Ben, I have put together an outline of our next steps for the
> data evaluation process. I have broken it out into three categories as
> described below. This is pretty general. My hope is that we can use
> this as a framework to get more specific - especially for the initial
> data evaluation tasks. Please look this over and add any additional
> steps or detail that you feel should be included. I would like to send
> out to TCT group later today.
>
> Thanks, Eric
>
> Preliminary Steps - These steps focus on getting us ready to perform the
> data evaluation process
>
> Finalize fate and transport segments. This is critical not only to
> the data evaluation but also the merging of the EFDC and contaminant
> fate and transport model. Ben will adjust to -35'. Segment 9.4 -
> 10.4 needs to be returned to original 9.4 - 10 and 10 - 10.4.
> Update Query Manager. The QM data base is undergoing final QA/QC by
> NOAA and should be updated shortly.
> Build water data base based on surface water and transition zone
> water spreadsheets on LWG portal. Data compilation rules should be
> consistent with QM rules. PMX will check in with Jay Field to ensure
> consistency with QM. Should be fairly straight forward.
> Reach agreement on data rules and summation rules that we will be
> applying. Different summation rules may apply to human health and
> eco.
> Identify the receptors we will look at for each exposure pathway.
> For each receptor, identify whether it will be evaluated on a point
> by point basis, fate and transport segment basis or site-wide basis.
> Identify layers that we need and forward request to LWG.
>
> Secondary Steps - These are the initial data evaluation steps that we
> will perform.

Identify PRGs and TRVs to be used for screening. See my earlier email dated November 27, 2006. PRGs that are readily available or easy to develop (these include water screening levels, SQGs, Region 9 PRGs, TRVs, fish tissue PRGs protective of human health) should be tabulated first. Sediment PRGs developed based on BSAFs, the food web model and dietary models may need to come later. I have requested a table of screening levels and TRVs from the LWG. However, if the table is not provided soon, will need to recreate.
Pull data from spatial segments necessary for evaluation. Need to identify key parameters that we will look at such as mean, median, maximum, 95% UCL, etc.
Begin evaluation of bioaccumulative relationships and dietary exposure models to derive additional sediment PRGs. Simple models should be applied initially. More detailed evaluations can happen later.
Perform screening as necessary to identify the chemicals for full evaluation. Key factors for identifying chemicals to focus on include the applicability of the chemical to the exposure pathway being evaluated, the frequency of exceedance and the magnitude or exceedance.
Evaluate data spatially for select chemicals. Based on the exposure area of the receptor or receptor class, sediment data should be evaluated on a point by point, fate and transport segment and site-wide basis. Composite fish tissue samples should be evaluated on a composite by composite basis. Screening of sediment data will
Screening of surface water data will consider drinking water PRGs and MCLs, chronic AWQC and fish consumption AWQCs. Screening will be based on a point by point basis.

More involved steps - These steps will build off the initial data evaluation steps.

Finish up WOE framework and apply to benthic community
Integration of upland site data and information. Consider contaminant migration pathways such as groundwater or stormwater discharges.
Evaluate bioaccumulative relationships to consider factors such as bioavailability, relative contribution of water, sediment and prey items, depth of sediment exposure, etc.

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